

G.R.S. IX-5]

Int 56-20 (14+40)
Previous references.

Int 55-21 (82+121)

1922

Int

File No. 69-22

Serial No. 9+16

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos.

Two

Part B for Sept 1922

Subject

Rules & Bye-laws under the Int Regulation

Sl 16 To the President-

City Int Council Mysore

No 2477 of 13/9/22

all

Sanctions, the building bye-laws
framed by the Mysore City Int Council with
the exception of II (a), XXII & XXIV

Printed on the Multigraph.

Hy
16/10

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(M)

NOTES

File No. 69-22

FILE HEADING

Rates and type-lands under the Annual Regn

From

The President, Mysore City M. C.

No. 32

Dated 5-8-22

Received 7-8-22

Copy No.

776

Enclos.

Spare Copies.

Serial No. 9

BRIEF SUMMARY OF LETTER

That some of the building type-lands
 permits for building ~~building~~ ^{residential} buildings were
 not approved in 4-8-22 5604 and 5521-121 of 22-2
 may be sanctioned so that all the building type
 lands may be furnished under one and the same
 but was to facilitate reference

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Please see the two numbered orders in 55-21 5604 and 121 put up below. If approved the Govt. Advocate may be consulted as to the correctness of his view taken by the President. The President's order

776-22

R. A. III 2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat

File No 69 of 1922

Serial
No

N. 0 15 of 22

REVENUE & JUDICIAL SECRETARIAT
14 AUG 1922
LOCAL SELF GOVT.
BRANCH

1 & 776
2 M 55 21 M 22 21

202 2 15

29/12/22
27892

is not accompanied by any fees
of the M. Council. It is a point for
consideration as to whether it is
open to Govt to modify the
-already passed in the matter on the
motion of the President

12/12/22
12

2) The Govt Advocate will, if approved,
be consulted

✓ Rev. Secy

14/14/22

12/18/22

3) Forwarded, with compliments, to the Govt
Advocate in Mysore for 'favour of opinion'

By Order,

Se. Subbarayappa

for Rev. Secy to Govt

14/12/22

By-laws III (a)-

I am not sure if it
is within the power of the M.
to frame these by-laws. All that S. 96
says is that the Council has power
to impose conditions "with
to the location of the building in
relation to any street existing or
projected" and not to refuse
permission altogether as contempt

Serial
Nothe ^{proposed} bylaw

In a case where the configuration of the site is such as to make it unfit for being built upon for the reasons mentioned in the bylaw, the better course would perhaps be to acquire it rather than to compel the owner to keep it as a vacant site perpetually

III (b)

This is well within the powers of the Council as S 48 (2) & (4) cover such a case

III (d)

This does not also seem to be objectionable as S 96 (2) and 101 (2) authorize the use of such conditions.

III (e)

This appears to be unnecessary as S 95 provides for it. Anyhow it is not ultra vires

XIV

The President relies on S 48 (2) and 96 (1) & (2) as empowering the Council to frame such a bylaw. S 96 (1) (a) is not so clear, but S 48 (2) in express terms refers to provision being made for open space - etc.

Serial
No.

internal or external - and I am
not therefore prepared to say that
this byelaw is ultra vires.

XXII. This is said to be a re-
production of the existing Byelaw
No. 13 with some additions. I find
that this purports to have been
framed under S. 48 (w) and (y);
but I do not find anything in
those clauses to warrant the
framing of such a byelaw. It is
in my opinion ultra vires.

XXXIII (2) } Section 96 clause 1
and } Contemplates the giving
XXXIV } of such a notice and
I therefore see no objection to the
proposed byelaw. I do not consider
that it is ultra vires.

XXXV. This is not proved by the records.

Maintained
Govt. records
8/9/22

- 3) Since with the opinion of the Govt.
- Authorities, the above byelaw were
submitted by the 2nd members of

G R S III 2,

General and Revenue
Secretariat

M File No. 69

of 1922

Serial
No

Page 4

comment at the request of the Dewan
and orders issued in accordance with
his opinion please see notes in M
55-21 8/8/22 and 121 for the view

123

8/9/22

Rev Secy)

Dec

8/9/22

17/4/22
8/9/22

Second Member)

UJ 8/9/22

In view of the fact that the
main object

UJ

9/9/22

Dewan)

UJ 9/9/22

(7)

No _____
ENC

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

MUNICI, MYSORE

1st 1922

(5)

80 No 77
Enc three



THE PALACE,
MYSORE

8th August 1922

9

6
MUNICIPAL OFFICE
MYSORE

Z Aug 1922

My dear sir,

Please see the enclosed letter from
Mr. Sriyantesvara Iyer, and the accompanying letter
addressed to the Revenue Secretary His Highness
will be obliged if you will kindly have the question
disposed of as early as possible His Highness is
unable to understand why there should be all this
hesitation in approving of bye-laws, the absence of
which has been found to be so detrimental to the
interests of the City

Handwritten notes:
Please
cancel
his 4/7/22
Ref at 11/7/9/22

Yours sincerely,

Mirza In Ismail

Handwritten notes:
A R Banerji Esq, C S I, C E,
Bangalore
A note is
submitted
22/9/9/22

A R Banerji Esq, C S I, C E,
Bangalore

level, drainage, sanitation or ventilation, or with
reference to the location of the building in relation to any
street existing or projected The object of this bye-law
is to prevent buildings being constructed indiscriminately
without any reference to the road, so as to mar the beauty

(7)

80 20 77
Lac. 1000



(5)
THE PALACE,
MYSORE

8th August 1922

9

My dear Sir,

Please see the enclosed letter from
Mr Srihantesvara Iyer, and the accompanying letter
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hesitation in approving of bye-laws, the absence of
which has been found to be so detrimental to the
interests of the City

am
connected

1st 1/2
7/4

Ref at 11/12
21/7/12

Yours sincerely,

Mirza In Ismail

A note is
submitted
21/9/12

A M Banerji Esq, C S I, C I E,
Bangalore

any short letters or bills
that may be this way
long before I can
be sending.

What - No road
Forest edge line
A little for family
A house like one of
the best for people
of living in - me
Folkish & friends
ages & things are

is not. Affected,
to be in case of
him and such
was not proved
concerned to in density.
John Adams &
for the when in
hand. You & I
with the same

6723
 CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
 982

DO

MYSORE

Dated 7th Aug 1922

Dear Sir,

Pls see the account
 Ref: to post things from
 of commission and others
 of business concerning the
 the. Now the 100, in fact
 is absolutely wrong as
 to that it is an illegal
 procedure to the
 through which of course
 has been 10 x 5 to the

(7)

No
ENC

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MYSORE
Dated 5th August 1922

FROM

RAJASABHABHUSHANA DIWAN BAHADUR
C SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR, B A, B L
PRESIDENT CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
MYSORE

To

T E Jayarama Iyer, Esquire, B A B L
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore Revenue
Department

SIR,

776
AG. comd-
14/8
-22

With reference to Government Proceedings No L
5604/M1 55-21-121 dated the 27th March 1922 approving of
certain draft bye-laws framed by the Mysore City Municipal
Council for the Regulation of buildings in the Mysore City
and observing that certain
Nos -III (a) (b) (d) & other bye-laws noted in
(b) XIV, XII
XXXIV (2)
XXXIV & XXXV the margin do not seem to
be based upon any substantive
provision of the Municipal Regulation etc I have the honour
to submit as follows--

Bye-law No III (a)— This bye-law is based upon
Section 96 (2) of the Municipal Regulation which confers
on the Municipal Council power to impose conditions as to
level, drainage, sanitation or ventilation or with
reference to the location of the building in relation to any
street existing or projected The object of this bye-law
is to prevent buildings being constructed indiscriminately
without any reference to the road, so as to mar the beauty

of the place, laid out and improved at enormous cost in this Capital City. Several buildings have already sprung up marring the effect of the City plan, even in New Extensions, and there has accordingly been just disappointment which cannot be avoided without such bye-law

Bye-law No III (b)— This is almost similar to the existing bye-law No III (c) with the addition that no building should be constructed on sites situated on tanks or nalais filled up with or used for depositing rubbish etc. The object is obvious, and this addition is necessary in the interest of stability of the structure and sanitation of the newly built houses as contemplated in Section 48 (n) and (p) of the Municipal Regulation whereunder it would come

Bye-law No III (d)— Sections 96 (2) and 101(2) of the Municipal Regulation refer to drainage and sanitation and require that all buildings newly erected or rebuilt should be provided with drains constructed at such level and with such fall as is necessary for the effectual drainage of the building. This is possible only when the site to be built upon is at a higher level than the side drains of the street. The object of this bye-law is to prevent buildings being erected on damp or marshy sites or where no such drainage facilities exist or can be secured

Bye-law No III(e)— The Municipal Council have, under Section 95 of the Municipal Regulation, statutory powers to prevent buildings being erected on a lower level than will allow of the drainage thereof being led into some public sewer or drain either existing or projected. This is merely an explanatory bye-law based on the said Section

Bye-law No XIV— Though Section 48 (r) and 96 (1) & (2) of the Municipal Regulation empowers the Municipal Council to frame bye-laws for ensuring the adequate ventilation of buildings by the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space, either internal or external and for issue of needful orders thereon from time to time there was no bye-law till now fixing definitely the area of the site which may be allowed to be built upon and that to be left open for free circulation of air. Consequently even in the newly laid out Extensions of the City where there are sufficient facilities for securing free air and light, no attention is paid by the house builders to this vital factor concerning public health. There are several instances in which almost the whole of the area has been built upon with a view to accommodate two or three tenants without any open space either external or internal and some parts of the Extensions are fast becoming as congested and insanitary as the slums of the Old City where acquisitions and demolitions have been going on these two decades and more, with such great trouble ^{expense} and/to relieve and abate the very evils which are being repeated. The Municipal Council too are helpless, in the absence of adequate bye-laws to prevent building all over sub-dividing and constructing more houses than are intended on particular sites though the Regulation contemplates taking power to abate and prevent overcrowding etc things prejudicial to public health. This bye-law is therefore an earnest endeavour to ensure proper ventilation to the structure to be built upon so that the inmates of the house may not suffer for want of sufficient air and light and areas intended for one or two dwelling houses only, may not be built upon with several of them or converted to accommodate several

addition of the sub-clause beginning with " for the purposes" and ending with " what is not" is merely a delegation of power to the President to enable him to take action then and there, which the Council have considered as necessary to insert

Bye-laws Nos XXXIII (2) & XXXIV— These are taken from the building bye-laws framed under Section 35 of the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, and they are now framed under Section 96 (6) of the Municipal Regulation which lays down that any work in contravention of the provisions of the Regulation and bye-laws in respect of completed buildings, should be noticed not later than one month after being informed in writing by the person responsible for giving notice under Section 96 (1), i.e. the builder, and may therefore be sanctioned

Bye-law No. XXXV— This requires modification in accordance with the provision contained in the Bill published for further amendment of the Municipal Regulation and may therefore lie over for the present

Thus, it will be seen that all the bye-laws referred to above, with the exception of bye-law No. XXXV are not only permissible under the Municipal Regulation but are also essential in the interests of sanitation and every other factor concerning Public Health, and without them it has not been possible to control the building operations on sanitary principles

I have therefore to request that you may be so good as to move the Government to reconsider the subject, in the light of foregoing representations

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Notice dated 1st May 1920

The following draft Building Bye laws framed by the City Municipal Council Mysore in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 48 (1) ~~(A and B)~~ ^(A and B) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation and in modification of the existing bye law on the subject are published for general information. Any objection or suggestion with respect to these draft bye laws may be made in writing by any inhabitant of the Mysore City Municipality to the undersigned within one month from the date of the publication of these draft bye laws in the *Mysore Gazette* after the expiry of which time they will be taken into consideration together with such objections or suggestions.

Draft bye laws for regulating buildings and other structures in the City of Mysore

AMENDMENTS TO BUILDING BYE LAWS

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The existing Bye laws for regulating buildings in the City are not very clear and adequate in regard to certain points viz. area to be built on any site margin to be left in front provision for drainage proper frontage, open space and ventilation of rooms and privies or waterclosets etc. Amended bye laws as per annexure are therefore approved of by Council.

The paragraphs of the existing bye laws have been re numbered inserting the amended provisions in their proper places in square brackets.

Mysore
1st January 1920 }

C. Srikantesvara Aiyar
President
City Municipal Council Mysore

In supersession of the Bye laws framed under Section 48 (1) (N & P) for the purpose of regulating Buildings and other structures in the city of Mysore and sanctioned in Government Proceedings No 695/14 dated the 25th July 1915 the following draft Bye laws are proposed for consideration

I Every person intending to erect or re erect within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No VII of 1906 any building in the City of Mysore shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to a scale of not less than 10 ft to an inch showing—

- (a) the position [nature and use of the existing buildings thereon if any and of the building and appurtenant out buildings to be erected on the land]
- (b) the area to be occupied by the building and out buildings on the land
- (c) the names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads or streets bridges culverts or buildings and
- (d) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated

II The plan required to be produced under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 10 ft to an inch

It shall show in section and elevations the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor if any the depth and thickness of the foundation the height and thickness of the plinth and walls above the plinth the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof

The afore said plan shall further show the position of the line of frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will be less than Rs 500 it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President without scale the size of the proposed building and its position on the land together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands

If the public desires the Municipal Draughtsman will be ordered to prepare the necessary plan to the public on a payment in advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the estimated cost of the building

The license and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by Municipal authorities

III No piece of land shall be used as a site for the erection of a building intended for human occupation

- X (a) if the building is to abut a street unless the site is of such a shape that the building can be made parallel to the line of the street
- X (b) if the site is on tanks or nallas filled up with or used for depositing rubbish offensive matter or sewage unless such site has been certified by the President to be built upon

() if the site is one which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or carcases of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous

X { (d) unless the site is certified by the Health Officer to be dry and well drained or capable of being well drained }

X { (e) if the site is on a lower level than will allow its drainage to be led into some existing or projected sewer }

{ IV **Building not to be erected on a Municipal drain** No building shall be erected over a Municipal drain }

V **Pits not to be excavated in building sites** No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses

VI **Building sites not to be surrounded by lantana etc** No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana alopecurus or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire

VII **Margin to be left between house and side drain** No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which along the road [street or lane] is less than 14 feet from the side drain [but it shall be competent to the President of the Municipal Council to require a margin of land to any width not exceeding 3 feet in cases in which he considers the same necessary. In such case adequate compensation shall be paid for any excess of land over 1½ feet width drain margin]

{ VIII **Level of Plinth** Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be built with a plinth not below 1½ feet above the general level of the ground around and 1½ ft above top of side drain }

IX **Footings of the walls of buildings to rest on solid grounds** The footings of the wall and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some old and sufficient substructure as a foundation

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building to be within 3 ft of the level of the base of the wall the footings may be omitted if the surface of the rock is properly cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry

X **Eaves not to project beyond street drain** The eaves of the building, sun shades to windows, water spouts to drain roof water shall not project beyond the side street drain adjoining the house and the street drain. Spouts shall be led down to the ground

XI **Steps not to project beyond outer edge of side drain** The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the outer edge [i.e. the edge towards the house side of the drain]

Sun shades not to be erected beyond outer edge of the side drain No sun shades for shops either temporary or permanent shall be erected beyond the outer edge [i.e. the edge towards the house side of the drain]

XIII **Frontage** Every house shall have a decent frontage [in keeping with the surroundings] and no combustible or inflammable materials shall be used for construction

XIV [As a rule, on all sites measuring 100 x 100 or more no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ the site shall be built upon In all other cases, no more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rds of the site shall be built upon In the case of sites and house abutting upon the roads here under specified the President may in his discretion allow a larger extent than $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ rds to be built upon] Houses shall not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other [except when the breadth of the site is less than 40 ft Wherever practicable a minimum clear space as fixed by the President shall be left between every two houses The minimum in no case shall be less than 6 wide]

Seakous
48 (r) v
96 (1) v (2)

- (a) Santhepet from Devaraj Market to Junction of Ramavilas road and Santhepet roads
- (b) Elwal road from near Wesleyan Mission Boys School to Nallappana Tanna
- (c) Doddapetta from its commencement at the Clock Tower Square to the Old Body Guard Lines
- (d) Kalamma Temple road from its junction with the City Magistrate's Court road to junction with Bara Imam road
- (e) Benki Nawab road from its junction with Nooralli Shah Makan road to junction with the Bara Imam road
- (f) Rag Mandi street from its junction with Benki Nawab road to Doddapetta
- (g) Dodda Angadi street from the point where it crosses the Benne Hardanahalli Feeder channel to Gouliger bedi chowk and from thereon to its junction with Hosakeri road

XV In the case of all new buildings to be erected subsequent to the passing of these Bye laws the height of the building (measured at the highest point of the roof) which abuts a road street or lane measuring not less than 12 ft wide shall not as a rule be more than the width of the road street or lane in which it abuts In cases where the width of the road street or lane is 12 ft or less no storeyed building or buildings exceeding 12 ft in height measured at the highest point of the roof shall be allowed

If any owner leaves an open space in front of his house the open space may be deemed a part of the road street or lane for the purpose of determining the height

XVI The depth of the building shall not be greater than double the frontage subject to a maximum Depth of building in of 47 unless the President deems it fit to allow a greater depth in the proportion to its frontage Extensions in the case of detached buildings

XVII (1) Every person who shall erect a new dwelling house shall so construct such dwelling house at the whole or at least one side of every room thereof intended to be inhabited shall either Open space around be an external wall abutting on the open air or abut an interior dwelling houses open space having an area equal to not less than 1/10th of aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon and being not less in any direction than 8 feet across

(2) He shall provide between at least two of the external walls and the boundary line of the owner's premises except where either of such wall faces a street of not less than 15 feet in width an open space extending to the centre line of such wall at least 6 feet wide He shall cause every interior open space required by this law to be constructed and kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky and a cornice or overhang of weather shade shall project or overhang the said open space more than one foot six inches in any side thereof provided that such connecting passages may be allowed as the President shall deem necessary such passages being open on one or both sides

[Note — This bye law shall apply mainly to the Extensions of the City It may be applied to other parts of the City when the width of the site is not less than 40 feet and the President considers its application feasible]

Buildings in Extensions XVIII
not to be allowed on sites
less than 30 feet by 50 feet

No building intended for human habitation shall be allowed in the Extensions on sites measuring less than 30 feet by 50 feet

XX (1) Height of rooms Every person erecting a building shall construct every room intended to be inhabited in such building except a room in the roof thereof so that the same shall be in every part at least 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling

(2) He shall so construct every such room in the roof of such building that the same shall have an average height of at least 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling

(3) He shall so construct every such room that the same shall have a clear superficial area of not less than 80 square feet except when room communicate with another room by a partition wall not carried up to the roof or in such a manner that communication cannot be cut off

Ventilation of rooms (4) He shall so construct every such room that the same shall be ventilated by means of doors or window which open directly into the external air and have an aggregate opening equal to not less than 1/10th of the floor space

XX Where the staircase inside a house and is not otherwise adequately ventilated it shall be ventilated at the top by means of a window or ventilator or sky light in the roof

XXI In the case of buildings which in the opinion of the President of the Municipal Council are likely to be damp on account of the high level of the sub soil water in the site if the President deems it necessary damp proof courses which shall consist of stone slabs laid in cement vitrified brick or any other durable material impervious to moisture shall be laid between the foot of the walls of the ground floor and the top of basement which shall be above the level of the adjoining ground

XXII No shop or market place manufacturing place of public resort etc shall be built in the midst of localities intended for residential purposes unless three fourths of the number of owners in the block or localities area affected agree to the same

[For the purposes of this bye law it shall be competent to the President of the Municipal Council to determine what is a residential area and what is not]

XXIII Every householder is bound to conserve the house occupied by him and the grounds attached to the same. All such premises must be provided with a suitable drain constructed in accordance with specification supplied by the President for the drainage of the house and compound for the removal of sullage water and sewage to the nearest existing street drain commanded by the level of the house and the grounds pertaining thereto. The owner of the house is bound to construct such drains within 30 days from the date of the notice served on him by the President calling on him to construct the required drain or drains in default the President is competent to order the construction of the required drain or drains at the owner's risk and cost

XXIV No person shall construct over a privy whether new or old any structure of any description [In the case of water closet a closet may be permitted over a closet provided proper drainage arrangements prescribed by and approved of by the President are effected]

XXV Every person who shall erect huts or sheds or ranges or blocks of huts or sheds whether the same are to be used as dwellings or stables or for any other purposes shall if the President so direct build the same

(a) so that they may stand in regular line with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines of such width as the President may direct for ventilation and for facilitating scavenging

(15)

(b) with such and so many privies latrines or urinals and such means of drainage as the President may require and

(c) at such a level as will suffice for the means of drainage required

XXVI Every place other than a water closet or bath room situated within any house
Definition of Privy building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of nature
or Latrine or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye law

XXVII Every person who shall erect a new building shall in connection with such building
whether it be a dwelling chatram aghraharam and tenements etc construct such number of
[water closets or] privies as shall be prescribed and approved of in each case by the President

XXVIII A person who shall construct a new privy whether in connection with a building
or not shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position
Privies to be con and manner only as shall be approved of by the President. **Every privy**
structed on sites shall have its floor of a material which has a smooth surface and
approved by the which is impervious to water and shall have a smooth non absorbent
President coating of cement or of glazed tiles to a height of not less than 6 feet
above the floor of such privy.]

XXIX. A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not without
Proximity of privies the written permission of the President construct such privy within
to water supply a distance of 20 feet from any well spring or stream of water used
or likely to be used by man for drinking or other domestic purposes
or for manufacturing drink for the use of man or otherwise in such a position as to render any
such water liable to pollution

XXX Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall so
construct the same as to have an external air space of not less than 4
Air space round privies feet in width from the building and open to the sky surrounding such
privy on every side thereof except the entrance side where any gallery
or passage communicating with such privy shall be not less than 3 feet in width and shall be
open to the external air on both sides

XXXI Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall provide
such privy with a sufficient opening or with sufficient openings for
Ventilation of privies ventilation to the satisfaction of the President and such opening or
openings shall be as near to the top as practicable and shall
communicate directly with the external air

XXXII Uncleaned latrine pit sewage pump within the precincts and in proximity to a house
Cleaning of latrines shall be cleaned and filled up within two days notice to that effect from
and manure pits the President unless the President considers it necessary in any particular
case or cases to extend the period

XXXIII (1) In every case where a person erecting a building shall at any reasonable time, during
Contraventions of the progress or after the completion of the erection of such building receive
bye laws to be from the President notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of
amended which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye law
relating to new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time which
shall be specified in such notice to amend anything done or which has been omitted to be amended
or done in conformity therewith upon which shall within the time specified in such notice comply
with the several requirements thereof far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of
which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such bye law

X { (?) Such person within a reasonable time after the completion of any work which may
Notice of completion have been executed in accordance with any such requirement shall *Section*
of amendment deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his *96(6)*
 Office notice in writing of the completion of such work }

X { XXXIV Every person who shall erect a building shall within one month after the
Notice of completion completion of the erection of such building deliver or send or cause to *Section*
of buildings be delivered or sent to the President at his office notice in writing of the *96(6)*
 completion of the erection of such building }

X { XXXV Any person who shall be given a license for erecting a new building in accord
Incomplete buildings dance with the afore said bye laws and shall leave the same incomplete *After*
to be completed within for any length of time exceeding six months shall be bound on being *to come*
one year of notice and served with a notice in this behalf to finish and complete the building
in default President to within a reasonable time to be fixed by the President for completion of
complete and recover the same In default the President shall be competent to take needful
cost or demolish action under section 11 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation }

{ XXXVI Any person who may be called upon by the President to modify alter or vent
Person called upon late his building with a view to improve ventilation or sanitation shall
to modify or ventilate within a month from the date of notice from the President call
his building to do so in, upon him to do so or such further period as in regard to the circum
within one month stance at the date the President may deem proper to fix }

{ XXXVII If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any
Person intending to matter connected with the rules or the requirements thereof he may
build may apply to before giving notice in writing of his intention to erect or re erect any
President for infor building apply to the President who shall upon receipt of such applica
mation tion give the said person within a week such information as in the
 circumstances may be necessary }

XXXVIII Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws
 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 200/ on conviction

Penalties ion before a Magistrate as provided in the Municipal Regulation, VII of
 1906 Section 96 (i)

XXXIX Whenever under any of the foregoing bye laws the doing or the omitting of doing
Sanction of President anything or the validity of any thing depends upon sanction
or delegate to be prima facie permission approval order direction requisition notice or
evidence for the doing or satisfaction of the President a written document signed by
omitting of doing anything the President or by any Municipal Officer to whom the
under these bye laws President may have delegated his powers duties or functions
 in the behalf purporting to convey or set forth his sanction permission approval order direc
 tion requisition notice or satisfaction shall be sufficient prima facie evidence of such sanction
 permission approval direction requisition notice or satisfaction

{ XL An appeal shall lie to the Council from any order passed by the President in exercise
 of the power vested in him by the bye law Such appeal shall be filed within 60 days from
 the date of the communication to the party of the order appealed against }

{ XLB In all cases in which under these bye laws dimensions are prescribed the
 President shall have power on application being made to that effect to permit such dimensions
 when justified }

ROUTINE NOTES.

Hygiene Byelaws

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

On 1 Dec 1921, the President, City Municipal Council, sent a list of draft byelaws for the approval of Govt but he was informed on 18-1-1922, in accordance with the opinion of the Govt Advocate that the question might be taken up for consideration after the passing of a Bill for the publication in the Gazette for amending the Municipal Regulation.

On 20 Feb 1922, Mr. Kanyar was requested the 2 members to examine the byelaws and to intimate whether it was necessary to postpone the consideration of the byelaws till the amendment bill was passed into law. The 2 members expressed the view that the proposed byelaws III a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, and (2) ~~XXIV~~ and ~~XXV~~ were not based upon any substantive provisions of the Municipal Regulation and were therefore ultra vires of the Municipal Council.

On this, the Council passed the Bill on 17-2-1922. Those byelaws which are

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LOCAL SEALS
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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MYSORE

Dated 5th August 1922

FROM,

RAJASABHABHUSHANA DIWAN BAHADUR

C SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR, B A, B L,

PRESIDENT, CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

MYSORE

9 AUG 1922
7

To,

T E Jayarama Iyer Esquire B A B L,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore (Revenue Department)

Bangalore

— in 60-22 — 9

Sir,

referred

With reference to Government Proceedings No L
5604/XL 55-21-131 dated the 27th March 1922 approving of certain
draft bye-laws framed by the Mysore City Municipal Council for
the Regulation of buildings in the Mysore City and observing
that certain other bye-laws noted in the margin do not
seem to be based upon any substantive provision of the Municipal Regulation etc I beg
the honour to submit as follows—

Bye-law No III (a)— This bye-law is based upon Section
96 (2) of the Municipal Regulation which confers on the
Municipal Council power to impose conditions as to level,
drainage, sanitation, or ventilation, or with reference to the
location of the building in relation to any street existing or
projected. The object of this bye-law is to prevent buildings
being constructed indiscriminately without any reference to
the road so as to mar the beauty of the place, laid out and
improved at enormous cost in this Capital City. Several
buildings have already sprung up marring the effect of the City

(19)

plan, even in New Extensions, and there has accordingly been just disappointment which cannot be avoided without such bye-

Bye-law No III (b)— This is almost similar to the existing bye-law No III (c) with the addition that no building should be constructed on sites situated on tanks or nallas filled up with or used for depositing rubbish etc. The object is obvious and this addition is necessary in the interest of stability of the structure and sanitation of the newly built houses as contemplated in Section 48 (n) and (p) of the Municipal Regulation hereunder it would come

Bye-law No III (d)— Sections 96 (2) and 101 (2) of the Municipal Regulation refer to drainage and sanitation and require that all buildings newly erected or rebuilt should be provided with drains constructed at such level and with such fall as is necessary for the effectual drainage of the building is possible, only when the site to be built upon is at a higher level than the side drains of the street. The object of this bye-law is to prevent buildings being erected on damp or marshy sites or where no such drainage facilities exist or can be secured

Bye-law No III (e)— The Municipal Council have under Section 95 of the Municipal Regulation, statutory powers to prevent buildings being erected on a lower level than will allow of the drainage thereof being led into some public sewer or drain either existing or projected. This is merely an explanatory bye-law based on the said Section

Bye-law No XIV— Although Section 48 (r) and 96 (1) (2) of the Municipal Regulation empowers the Municipal Council frame bye-laws for ensuring the adequate ventilation of buildings by the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space either internal or external and for issue of needful orders thereon time to time there was no bye-law till now fixing definitely the area of the site which may be allowed to be built upon and that to be left open for free circulation of air. Consequently

even in the newly laid out Extensions of the City where there are sufficient facilities for securing free air and light, no attention is paid by the house builders to this vital factor concerning public health. There are several instances in which almost the whole of the area has been built upon with a view to accommodate two or three tenants without any open space either external or internal, and some parts of the Extensions are fast becoming as congested and insanitary as the slums of the Old City where acquisitions and demolitions have been going on these two decades and more, with such great trouble and expense to relieve and abate the very evils which are being repeated. The Municipal Council too are helpless, in the absence of adequate bye-laws, to prevent building all over, sub-dividing and constructing more houses than are intended on particular sites, though the Regulation contemplates taking power to abate and prevent overcrowding etc., things prejudicial to public health. This bye-law is therefore an earnest endeavour to ensure proper ventilation to the structure to be built upon, so that the inmates of the house may not suffer for want of sufficient air and light, and areas intended for one or two dwelling houses only, may not be built upon with several of them or converted to accommodate several tenants and sub-tenants, without any reference to the breathing space available. If this bye-law is not introduced, even the new Extensions will very soon become as insanitary and untidy as the congested portions of the Old City, thus frustrating the very objects for which such Extensions are started.

Note— All these five bye-laws are recommended by the Second All India Sanitary Conference held at Madras in November 1912, and are actually in force in Madras, Calcutta and other important Cities in India. They also come under the spirit and purview of the Mysore Municipal Regulations as

referred to above, and are now merely expressly set out as bye-laws to facilitate action, by getting the people to know they have to abide by certain conditions in building their houses. The Mysore City Municipal Council had published these draft bye-laws, called for the objections of the Public and considered them and thereafter approved of these bye-laws deliberately. In this connection, in view of the vast importance of this rapidly expanding City, and of the paramount necessity to keep a wise control over building operations, the Government may also be pleased to specially empower the Municipal Council, under the last Clause of Section 96 (2) of the Municipal Regulation, to impose such conditions as to design or materials or to the dimensions or the cubical contents of the rooms, as they think proper.

Bye-law No XXII— relating to the construction of shops etc., in the midst of residential localities has long been in force in this Municipality, having been sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 695/11 69-14-125 dated the 25th July 1915 and may be retained. The addition of the sub-clause beginning with "for the purposes" and ending with "what is not" is merely a delegation of power to the President to enable him to take action then and there, which the Council have considered as necessary to insert.

Bye-laws Nos XXXIII (2) & XXXIV— These are taken from the building bye-laws framed under Section 39 of the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, and they are now framed under Section 96 (6) of the Municipal Regulation which lays down that any work in contravention of the provisions of the Regulation and bye-laws in respect of completed buildings should be noticed not later than one month, after being informed in writing by the person responsible for giving notice under Section 96 (1) i.e. the builder, and may therefore be sanctioned.

Bye-law No XXV— This requires modification in accordance with the provision contained in the Bill published for further amendment of the Municipal Regulation and may therefore lie over for the present

Thus, it will be seen that all the bye-laws referred to above, with the exception of bye-law No XXV, are not only permissible under the Municipal Regulation but are also essential in the interests of sanitation and every other factor concerning Public Health, and without them it has not been possible to control the building operations on sanitary principles

I have therefore to request that you may be good enough as to move the Government to reconsider the subject in the light of foregoing representations and convey their approval to these bye-laws also so that all the bye-laws may be published under the authority of one and the same Government Proceedings to facilitate easy reference

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant



President

SSR

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Notice dated 1st May 1920

The following draft Building Bye Laws framed by the City Municipal Council Mysore in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 48 (1) (~~N~~^N and ~~P~~^P) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation and in modification of the existing bye law on the subject are published for general information. Any objection or suggestion with respect to these draft bye laws may be made in writing by any inhabitant of the Mysore City Municipality to the undersigned within one month from the date of the publication of these draft bye laws in the *Mysore Gazette*, after the expiry of which time they will be taken into consideration together with such objections or suggestions.

Draft bye laws for regulating buildings and other structures in the City of Mysore

AMENDMENTS TO BUILDING BYE LAWS

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The existing Bye Law for regulating buildings in the City are not very clear and adequate in regard to certain points such as to be built on any site, margin to be left in front, provision for drainage, proper frontage, open space and ventilation of room and privy or watercloset etc. Amended bye laws as per annexure are therefore approved of by Council.

The paragraphs of the existing bye laws have been re-numbered inserting the amended provisions in their proper places in square brackets.

Mysore
1st January 1920

}

C. Srikanteswara Aiyar
President
City Municipal Council Mysore

~ ~ ~

In supersession of the Bye-laws framed under Section 48 (1) (N & P) for the purpose of regulating Buildings and other structures in the city of Mysore and sanctioned in Government Proceedings No 478/218 dated the 23rd July 1915
 69 No-25
the following draft Bye laws are proposed for consideration

1 Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No VII of 1906 any building in the City of Mysore shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to a scale of not less than 10 ft to an inch showing—

- (a) the position nature and use of the existing buildings thereon if any and of the building and appurtenant out building to be erected on the land
- (b) the area to be occupied by the building and out buildings on the land
- (c) the name (if any) or description of the adjacent road or streets bridge culverts or buildings and
- (d) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated

II The plans required to be produced under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 10 ft to an inch

It shall show in sections and elevations the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor if any the depth and thickness of the foundation the height and thickness of the plinth and walls above the plinth the thickness of the floor or floor and the dimensions and structure of the roof

The site plan shall further show the position of the line of frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there is no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road

It will be sufficient if the site plan shows to the satisfaction of the President without scale the size of the proposed building and its position on the land together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or land

If the person on whom the Municipal Draughtsman will be ordered to prepare the necessary plan to the public on a payment in advance of 1 per cent on the estimated cost of the building

The license and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by Municipal authorities

III No piece of land shall be used as a site for the erection of a building intended The Regulation of the site

- X { (a) if the building is to abut a street unless the site is of such a shape that the building can be made parallel to the line of the street } ✓ 96 2
- X { (b) if the site is on tank or nallas filled up with or used for depositing rubbish or offensive matter or sewage unless such site has been certified by the President as fit to be built upon } ✓ 96 2

- () if the site is one which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing extraneous matter or carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous
- ✕ (f) unless the site is certified by the Health Officer to be dry and well drained or capable of being well drained } *See 96 (2) & 101 (2)*
- ✕ { (e) if the site is on a lower level than will allow its drainage to be led into some existing or projected sewer } *See 95*
- { IV Building not to be erected on a Municipal drain } No building shall be erected over a Municipal drain
- V Pits not to be excavated in building sites No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses
- VI Building sites not to be surrounded by lantana etc No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana or other prickly pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire
- VII Margin to be left between house and side drain No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which abutting the road, street or lane is less than 1 1/2 feet from the side drain but it shall be competent to the President of the Municipal Council to require a margin of less than any width not exceeding 3 feet in case in which he considers the same necessary. In such cases a special compensation shall be paid for any excess of land over 1 1/2 feet width drain margin
- { VIII Level of Plinth Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be built with a plinth not below 1 foot above the general level of the ground around and 1 1/2 feet above the level of side drain }
- IX Footings of the walls of buildings to rest on solid grounds The footings of the wall and the part of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation
- Provided that where a thick is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building the footings may be permitted if the surface of the road is raised and topped at a level above the first course of masonry
- X Eaves not to project beyond street drain The eaves of buildings shall not project beyond the street drain and the water shall not project beyond the street drain adjoining the house and the street drain. Spouts shall be led down to the ground
- XI Steps not to project beyond outer edge of side drain The steps to a building the plinth of which is on the road shall not project beyond the outer edge of the side drain the edge towards the house side of the drain
- XII Sun shades not to be erected beyond outer edge of the side drain No sun shades for shops either temporary or permanent shall be erected beyond the outer edge of the side drain the edge towards the house side of the drain
- XIII Frontage Every house shall have a decent frontage in keeping with the surroundings and no perishable or inflammable materials shall be used for construction

XIV As a rule, on all sites measuring 100 x 100 or more no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ the site shall be built upon in all other cases, no more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rds of the site shall be built upon In the case of sites and house abutting upon the roads here-under specified the President may in his discretion allow a larger extent than $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ rds to be built upon Houses shall not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other except when the breadth of the site is less than 40 ft Wherever practicable a minimum clear space as fixed by the President shall be left between every two houses The minimum in no case shall be less than 6 wide

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48
96

- (a) Santhepet from Devaraj Market to Junction of Ramavilas road and Santhepet roads
- (b) Elwal road from near Wesleyan Mission Boys School to Vallappana Tanna
- (c) Doddapetta from its commencement at the Clock Tower Square to the Old Body Guard Lines
- (d) Kalamma Temple road from its junction with the City Magistrate's Court road to junction with Bara Imam road
- (e) Benki Nawab road from its junction with Noorali Shah Makan road to junction with the Bara Imam road
- (f) Ragi Mandi street from its junction with Benki Nawab road to Doddapetta
- (g) Dadda Angadi street from the point where it crosses the Benne Hardanahalli Feeder channel to Gouliger bedi chowk and from thereon to its junction with Hosakeri road

XV In the case of all new buildings to be erected subsequent to the passing of these Byelaws the height of the building (measured at the highest point of the roof) which abuts a road street or lane measuring not less than 12 ft wide, shall not as a rule be more than the width of the road street or lane on which it abuts In cases where the width of the road street or lane is 12 ft. or less no storeyed building or buildings exceeding 12 ft in height measured at the highest point of the roof shall be allowed

If any owner leaves an open space in front of his house the open space may be deemed a part of the road street or lane for the purpose of determining the height

XVI The depth of the building shall not be greater than double the frontage subject to a maximum of 45 unless the President deems it fit to allow a greater depth in the proportion to its frontage Extensions in the case of detached buildings

XVII (1) Every person who shall erect a new dwelling house shall so construct such dwelling house at the whole or at least one side of every room thereof intended to be inhabited shall either be an external wall abutting on the open air or abut an interior open space having an area equal to not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon and being not less in any direction than 8 feet across

(2) He shall provide between at least two of the external walls and the boundary line of the owner's premises except where either of such walls faces a street of not less than 15 feet in width an open space extending to the centre line of such wall at least 6 feet wide He shall cause every interior open space required by this bye law to be constructed and kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky and no cornice roof or weather shade shall project or overhang the said open space more than one foot six inches on any side thereof provided that such connecting passages may be allowed as the President shall deem necessary such passages being open on one or both sides

Not — This bye law shall apply mainly to the Extensions of the City It may be applied to other parts of the City when the width of the site is not less than 40 feet and the President considers its application feasible

Buildings in Extensions XVIII No building intended for human habitation shall be not to be allowed on sites allowed in the Extensions on sites measuring less than less than 30 feet by 50 feet 30 feet by 50 feet

XX (1) Height of rooms Every person erecting a building shall construct every room intended to be inhabited in such building except a room in the roof thereof so that the same shall be in every part at least 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling.

(2) He shall so construct every such room in the roof of such building that the same shall have an average height of at least 4 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

Superficial area of rooms (3) He shall so construct every such room that the same shall have a clear superficial area of not less than 50 square feet except when room communication with another room by a partition wall not carried up to the roof or in such a manner that communication cannot be cut off.

Ventilation of rooms (4) He shall so construct every such room that the same shall be ventilated by means of doors or windows which open directly into the external air and have an area of opening equal to not less than 1/10th of the floor space.

Construction and ventilation of stair cases XX Where the staircase in a building is not otherwise adequately ventilated it shall be ventilated at the top by means of a window or vent which shall be lighted in the roof.

Insertion of damp proof courses XXI In the case of buildings which in the opinion of the President of the Municipal Council are likely to be damp on account of the high level of the subsoil water in the district the President deems it necessary to insert a damp proof course which shall consist of two layers laid in mortar vitrified brick or in thin wall material impervious to moisture built between the foot of the walls of the ground floor and the top of the basement which shall be above the level of the adjoining ground.

No shops to be built in the midst of residential localities XXII No shop or market place manufacturing plant public resort etc shall be built in the midst of localities intended for residential purposes unless three-fourths of the number of owners in the block or area affected have assented to the same.

*existing
By Law
no XIII*

For the purpose of this by-law it shall be competent to the President of the Municipal Council to determine what is a residential locality and what is not.

Conservancy of the premises XXIII Every household is bound to maintain the premises occupied by him and the ground attached to them in a clean and healthy condition. All such premises must be provided with a suitable drain or drains in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act and supplied by the President with the necessary water and sewage to the nearest existing sewer or to the sewerage works. If the President is satisfied that the premises are in a state of filth or are otherwise in a state of nuisance he may order the owner of the premises to clean them within a day from the date of the notice served on him by the President calling on him to carry out the required drain or drains and fault the President is competent to order the execution of the required drain or drains at the owner's risk and cost.

No room etc to be constructed over a privy XXIV No person shall construct over a privy whether new or old any structure of any description. In the case of water closets a closet may be permitted over a closet provided proper drainage arrangements prescribed by an approved officer of the President are effected.

Huts sheds and ranges XXV Every person who shall erect huts or sheds or ranges or blocks of huts or sheds whether the same are to be used as dwellings or stables or for any other purpose shall at the President's request build the same

(1) so that they may stand in regular lines with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines of such width as the President may direct for ventilation and for facilitating scavenging.

(b) with such and so many privies latrines or urinals and such means of drainage as the President may require and

(c) at such a level as will suffice for the means of drainage required

XXVI Every place other than a water closet or bath room situated within any house building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye law

XXVII Every person who shall erect a new building shall in connection with such building whether it be a dwelling chatram agra-haram and tenements etc construct such number of water closets or privies as shall be prescribed and approved of in each case by the President

XXVIII A person who shall construct a new privy whether in connection with a building or not shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved of by the President Every privy shall have its floor of a material which has a smooth surface and which is impervious to water and shall have a smooth non absorbent coating of cement or of glazed tiles to a height of not less than 5 feet above the floor of such privy

XXIX A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not without the written permission of the President construct such privy within a distance of 20 feet from any well spring or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or other domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man or other animals in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution

XXX Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall so construct the same as to leave an external air space of not less than 4 feet in width from the building and open to the sky surrounding such privy on every side thereof except the entrance side where any gallery or passage communicating with such privy shall be not less than 3 feet in width and shall be open to the external air on both sides

XXXI Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening or with sufficient openings for ventilation to the satisfaction of the President and such opening or openings shall be as near to the top as practicable and shall communicate directly with the external air

XXXII Uncleaned latrine pit or waste pump within the precincts and in proximity to a house shall be cleaned and filled up within two days notice to that effect from the President unless the President considers it necessary in any particular case or cases to extend the period

XXXIII (1) In every case where a person erecting a building shall at any reasonable time during the progress or after the completion of the erection of such building receive from the President notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye-law relating to new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time which shall be specified in such notice to cause anything done or which has been omitted to be amended or done in conformity therewith such person shall within the time specified in such notice comply with the several requirements thereof so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of each building may be in contravention of any such bye-law

(2) Such person within a reasonable time after the completion of any work which may have been executed in accordance with any such requirement shall deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his Office notice in writing of the completion of such work

Section
96 (6)

XXXX Every person who shall erect a building shall within one month after the completion of the erection of such building deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his Office notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building

Section
96 (6)

XXXX Any person who shall be given a license for erecting a new building in accordance with the above and bye laws and shall leave the same incomplete for any length of time exceeding six months shall be bound on being served with a notice in this behalf to finish and complete the building within a reasonable time to be fixed by the President for completion of the same. In default the President shall be competent to take needful action under section 131 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation

May
omitted

XXXXI Any person who may be called upon by the President to modify alter or ventilate his building with a view to improve ventilation or sanitation shall do so within one month from the date of notice from the President call his building to do so upon him to do so or such further period as in regard to the circumstances of the case the President may deem proper to fix

XXXXII If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with the bye laws or the requirements thereof he may apply to the President in writing of his intention to erect or re erect any building apply to the President who shall upon receipt of such application give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary

XXXXIII Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 200 on conviction before a Magistrate provided in the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 Section 96 (5)

XXXXIV Whenever under any of the foregoing bye laws the doing or the omitting of doing anything or the validity of any thing depends upon sanction or permission approval order direction requisition notice or satisfaction of the President a written document signed by the President or by any Municipal Officer to whom the President may have delegated his power duties or functions in that behalf purporting to convey or set forth his sanction permission approval order direction requisition notice satisfaction shall be sufficient prima facie evidence of such sanction permission approval direction requisition notice or satisfaction

XL An appeal shall lie to the Council from any order passed by the President in exercise of the power vested in him by these bye laws. Such appeal shall be filed within 60 days from the date of the communication to the party of the order appealed against

VB In all cases in which under these bye laws dimensions are prescribed the President shall have power on application being made to that effect to permit such dimensions being modified

Chankar...
5 Aug 192

My Dear Sir,

In reply to your D O letter No 77 dated the 8th Ultimo, regarding the -- Bye-Laws of the City Municipal Council Mysore, I write to state that several - of them were approved on 27th March 1922. The next communication that Government - had in the matter was letter No 32 dated 8th August 1922 from the President, -- which was received in the Secretariat on the 9th Idem. As the Bye-Laws for which sanction was sought were prima facie of doubtful legality, the opinion of the -- Government Advocate was invited and on 12th its receipt about a couple of days ago an order in accordance with his opinion has now been issued and I send herewith a copy of it.

7/12/9

Yours sincerely,

To

Amin-ul-Mulk

Mirza Md Ismail Rao B A ,

2/12/9/2

pleased to sanction, in modification of the Government
Order read above, all the Building By-Laws framed by
the Mysore City Municipal Council with the exception
of III (a), XIII and XIV

LN
12/9

12/9/22
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

To

The President, City Municipal Council Mysore.

File No.

Serial Nos.

190

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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Part A Manuscript
for

Serial Nos.